



## **Learning Indonesian Free**

Study Guides for Free Lessons 1 through 32

<http://LearningIndonesian.com/>

### Dedication

*To all of our online Learning Indonesian users.  
You gave us your time, comments, patience and patronage over the years.  
Thank you.*

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# Introduction

Thank you for trying out Learning Indonesian Free!

There is no question that it takes a good amount of focus and practice on your part become proficient in a completely new language, both with the vocabulary and with the technical aspects of grammar. Our promise to you is that we will do our absolute best to make it simple for you. Your experience with Learning Indonesian is 100% about learning to speak and understand the Indonesian language in everyday scenarios.

In short, we make sure to put communication first. We will always focus on communication ahead of grammar. Our approach works to teach you good grammar behind the scenes in practice as you learn.

If you follow a these simple suggestions, you will find the experience more enjoyable and a bit easier than you might think.

## 🗣️ **It's not an exam and you are not being graded. Just say it!**

You will not be graded on your mistakes. There are no marks, exams, report cards or permanent transcripts when you are learning Indonesian with us. In a conversation, you cannot be wrong if you get your point across. You will find Indonesians do not care at all about grammar and correctness when meeting you. Just relax and give it a go.

## 🗣️ **Everyday Indonesian is not the *academic* form of the language.**

Perhaps you have taken a formal course in Indonesian or another language where grammar was a highly-emphasized component. You may have come across tutors and other programs that emphasize textbook-correct official Indonesian. Unfortunately, if you spoke like this in Indonesia, you'll get some very strange looks! There is a significant divergence from what is officially correct and what is commonly used. Indonesian is an everyday language for everyday people and situations.

We will be teaching you a good and correct form of everyday Indonesian. You can speak like this in everyday situations across in everyday travel, family and business settings. It will, of course, give you the appropriate base if you do choose to go on to study more academic forms.

## 🗣️ **Practice all the time.**

Practicing all the time doesn't mean studying all the time. As your are walking around in your daily life, think of the words for things around you. Try to give yourself a running commentary in Indonesian (as best you can) for what your doing. You do not have to be *studying* to practice your Indonesian!

## 🗣️ **Be yourself while speaking Indonesian.**

As you learn more and more vocabulary and useful phrases, you will move from just being understood to expressing what you really want to say. This is a process that happens over time. At first, you might strain to get your point across, but soon you will be able to just be yourself. It happens without effort as a consequence of learning and practicing over time.

### **Retake lessons.**

Learning Indonesian lessons are not meant to be used once and discarded. Each time you retake a lesson, you can practice specific areas such as pronunciation, speed and recall.

## **How to Use This Guide**

Learning to speak and understand a language requires that you challenge yourself to listen and repeat what you hear. You might be tempted to print out this guide and read along with the audio. Unfortunately, this will effectively short-circuit the learning process and put you in a passive learning mode.

Learning Indonesian is designed to force your brain to recall the terms you have learned entirely from your own memory. To make this as effective as possible, you should avoid using this guide while listening to the program or testing yourself with the audio. You can and should review this written guide after you use the audio lessons or in between lessons in your spare time.

## **Conversational Fluency: Start Right**

The free program that you are using now is a trimmed version of Learning Indonesian Premium. By beginning with the free program, you are skimming over the depth necessary to develop conversational fluency and the depth of understanding that will make you an effective Indonesian speaker. This is not a bad thing! By working with this free program, you are committing to learning some of the basics using the Learning Indonesian method.

## A small request from Shaun and Cici

If you find that the approach of this free program is effective for you, please consider purchasing Learning Indonesian Premium now.

We want you to be sure you're on the right path **before** you invest your precious hours in either program.

But why do we suggest purchasing the full Premium program now before finishing the free lessons?

There's no turning back, as they say. Let us explain...

**Learning Indonesian Premium begins at the same point, Lesson 1**, but goes into more depth as you progress through each lesson. It is a more effective learning experience for an equal amount of time invested, especially if you are interested in developing conversational fluency in Indonesian.

By starting as early as possible on the Premium path, you will begin on the most effective and easiest learning path we developed. If you choose to finish the free lessons first, it will cost you some very significant amount of time in redundant review. If your true goal is to be able to speak and understand daily Indonesian without wasting time in the process, it is faster and more effective to choose a path now and follow it exclusively.

If you are interested in developing a comfortable level of conversational fluency, visit <http://LearningIndonesian.com/> and check out Learning Indonesian Premium. It is our best work and you will learn so much more for your time and effort.

Now, on to the study guides!

Terima kasih banyak,  
-Cici and Shaun

# Indonesian Pronunciation

Indonesian pronunciation is typically considered to be easy to moderate for native English speakers. Contrary to what one may expect, Indonesian pronunciation may feel more like that of a European language when compared to other languages in Southeast Asia. To make things even easier for English speakers, Indonesian is written purely with the Latin alphabet with very normalized pronunciation.

## Pronunciation Table

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Example / Notes</i>
A	AH	Father
B	B	<b>Ball</b>
C	CH	<b>Child</b>
D	D	<b>Doll</b>
E	E	Open or <b>Egg</b> <sup>1</sup>
F	F	<b>Fan</b>
G	G	<b>Go</b> <i>Always hard G, never like J</i>
H	H	<b>Hat</b> <i>Never silent, even at the end of a word</i> <sup>2</sup>
I	EE	<b>Feet</b> , Indonesia <i>Usually long, can be short like in Indonesia</i>
J	J	<b>Jump</b> or <b>Fudge</b>
K	K	<b>Key</b>
KH		<b>Key</b> or as in <b>Loch</b> <i>Rare, via Arabic</i>
KS	X	<b>Taxi</b>
L	L	<b>Lamp</b>
M	M	<b>Map</b>
N	N	<b>Not</b>
NG	NG	<b>Sing</b> <sup>3</sup>

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Example / Notes</i>
NGG	NG + G	<b>Finger</b> <i>Second G is always pronounced</i> <sup>4</sup>
O	OH	<b>Vote</b>
P	P	<b>Pay</b>
Q	K	<b>Quran, Iraq</b> <i>Rare, via Arabic</i>
R	RR	Rolled R <sup>5</sup>
S	S	<b>Sun</b>
T	T	<b>Top</b>
U (Old Dutch spelling: OE)	OO	<b>Food</b>
V	F, V	<b>If</b> or <b>Vote</b> <i>Usually loanwords, often pronounced like F</i>
W	W	<b>We</b>
X	X	<b>Taxi</b> <i>Rare, usually spelled KS</i>
Z	Z, S	<b>Zebra</b>

## More Notes

1. The letter **E** in Indonesian can be pronounced either long or short. In written Indonesian, there is no distinction between the two pronunciations. This is really the only major spelling irregularity to be concerned about. Luckily, the **E** is short in the vast majority of cases.

2. The letter **H** is always pronounced, even if it is at the end of a word. The word **lebih** (meaning **more**) may be written phonetically in English as **leh-bee-h**. For Native English speakers, it may seem strange or challenging to produce the final **H** as if you were expelling a little too much air. It can also be difficult to pick it up when it is spoken if you're not attuned to hearing it. It will become natural with practice.

3 & 4. The letters **NG** in the middle of a word (ex: **mengerti**), are always pronounced like **singer**, never like **finger**. A hard **G** should not be pronounced when it is simply **NG**.

If a hard **G** following an **NG** is required, there will always be a double **GG**. For example: **tunggal** (**TUNG-gal**). Because it contains the second **G**, the **NGG** should be pronounced like in **finger**.

### Rolling your R's!

5. In Indonesian, the **R** is rolled. “RRRrrrrrolling your RRRrrrr’s” can be difficult for most English speakers. If you have trouble making this sound, try saying the word “practice”, but “flapping” the **R**, effectively saying “*pdactice*”. This flapped **R** can be relaxed and extended into a rolled **R** with a bit of practice.

### Double Vowels and the Glottal Stop

If a vowel is doubled in Indonesian, (example: **aa** as in *maaf*), there should be what is referred to as a glottal stop between the two vowels. *Maaf* is pronounced *ma’af* — the *ah* sound is stopped quickly at the back of the throat.

While not often used in American English, Some British speakers perform this glottal stop in words like *city* or *butter* (becomes *ci’y* and *bu’er*) with a pronounced STOP at the **T**'s. The common expression *Uh-Oh!* or *Oh-Oh!*, said when something goes wrong, contains this stop. It is also found in the proper native pronunciation of Hawai’i.

Words ending in **K** are often pronounced with a glottal stop. Effectively, the **K** at the end of a word becomes a hard stop at the back of the throat. Again, depending on where you are from, this can be difficult. Common in some British pronunciation, words ending in **T** may exhibit the same stop (ex: *cat*, *bit* and *bought* become *ca’*, *bi’*, and *bough’*). This is a very similar final glottal as in Indonesian.

The final **K** glottal stop is quite common in Indonesian, but not necessarily universal. It may vary between speakers from different parts of the country. Just listen to hear the stop at the end of words like *tidak*.

This particular refinement tends to develop when you hear more native speakers and recognize them using it.



# Lesson Study Guides

## Greetings in Indonesian

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

1 & 2

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Selamat	Safe <i>Used in combination with other words to form many greetings</i>
Pagi	Morning <i>From very early to about 10:00-11:00 AM</i>
Siang	Daytime / Midday <i>From about 10:00-11:00 AM to 3:00 PM</i>
Sore	Afternoon <i>From about 3:00 PM to Sunset</i>
Malam	Evening / Night <i>From sunset to sunrise</i>
Selamat pagi!	Good morning!
Selamat siang!	Good day!
Selamat sore!	Good afternoon!
Selamat malam!	Good evening / night!

### **Tip: Selamat**

**Selamat** is an extremely useful word in Indonesian. You can use it in association with many words to form greetings and to wish someone "a happy..." something.

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Halo	Hello <i>Informal greeting</i>
Apa	What
Kabar	News
Apa Kabar?	What's new? What's going on?
Terima	To receive
Kasih	Love <i>Generally not used to express romantic love</i>
Terima Kasih	Thank you!
Selamat Tinggal	Good Bye! <i>To someone when you are leaving</i>

## Expressing Yourself and Asking for Things

**Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:**

3 & 4

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Ya Iya	Yes
Tidak	No
Mungkin	Possibly / Maybe
Lain	Other
Kali	A time / An occasion or moment
Lain kali	Another time

### **Tip: The No's of Indonesian**

In English, we usually just say “no” when responding negatively to something. However, in Indonesian, there are different ways to say “no” or “not”. We learned about the word **tidak** in this lesson. We always use **tidak** to negate verbs and adjectives. Another way to say “no” in

Indonesian is **bukan**. Use **bukan** to negate nouns or things related to nouns. Here are some examples that show when to use **tidak** and when to use **bukan**.

***Anda bisa bicara bahasa Inggris? / Can you speak English?***

*Tidak / No. I cannot speak English. (verb)*

***Anda orang Amerika? / Are you an American?***

*Bukan. No. Not an American. (noun)*

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Saya	I, me, mine
Mau	Want
Ini	This
Itu	That
Perlu	Need
Boleh	May <i>To be allowed ... / permitted to ...</i>
Minta	Ask for ... (for oneself) <i>Term of politeness when asking for things</i>
Saya perlu ini.	I need this.
Boleh Saya minta itu?	May I have that?
Saya tidak mau itu.	I don't want that.

 **Tip: Boleh and Minta**

In general, Indonesians are always very polite when speaking to each other. It is always a good practice to use **boleh** and **minta** when we are asking for something.

## Talking About Language and Nationality

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

5 & 6

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Mengerti	To understand
Bahasa	Language
Bahasa Indonesia	The Indonesian Language
Bahasa Inggris	The English Language
Anda	You <i>Polite, formal form</i>
Bicara	To speak
Bisa	Can / To be able to
Dan	And
Saya tidak mengerti Bahasa Indonesia.	I don't understand Indonesian.
Anda bisa bicara Bahasa Inggris?	Can you Speak English?

### **Tip: Chat people up in Indonesian!**

Do not be afraid to strike up a conversation with someone if you know they are from Indonesia. It can be very rewarding and it never hurts to try! If you're on a trip to Indonesia, do not hesitate to try. Foreigners do not often speak Indonesian, so people will love to hear you try it, and you might even get a better price in the market!

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Dari	From
Saya dari Indonesia.	I am from Indonesia.
Orang	Person
Saya orang Indonesia.	I am Indonesian. <i>Literally: I am an Indonesian person.</i>
Orang hutan	Orangutan <i>Literally: forest people</i>

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Amerika	America
Kanada	Canada
Australia	Australia
Inggris	England
Belanda	The Netherlands
Perancis	France
Jerman	Germany
Italia	Italy
Cina	China
Jepang	Japan
Spanyol	Spain
Meksiko	Mexico

## Introduction to Food and Drink

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

7

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Saya suka ...	I like ...
Saya tidak suka ...	I don't like ...
Enak	Delicious
Makan	To Eat
Makanan	Food
Minum	To drink
Minuman	A beverage
Air botol	Bottled water
Nasi goreng	Fried rice

### **Tip: Indonesian Cuisine**

Indonesian cuisine is one of the most delicious in the world! It is rich and complex, influenced by Indian, Malay and Chinese cuisine over a long history. If you are more adventurous, try to buy food from the street vendors (or *kaki lima*) and you will taste delicious local cuisine you might not find in fancy restaurants. You can often have a meal for under a \$1 US!

## Direction and Location

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

8

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Maaf	Sorry
Permisi	Excuse me!
Di	At
Di sini	(at) Here
Di sana	(at) There
Di mana	(at) Where
Ke	To, towards
Ke sini	To here
Ke sana	To there
Dari Mana	From where ... ?

### **Tip: Many uses for *Di* and *Ke***

***Di*** and ***ke*** are key words when talking about objects in relation to each other. These words are used to form more complex relations such as on top of, inside, below, etc. The Indonesian language follows a very logical and use of the concepts of “at” and “toward” to build more complex ideas.

## Addressing People by Titles and Pronouns

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

9 & 10

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Bapak Pak	Father, sir, older man
Ibu Bu	Mother, ma'am, older woman
Nona	Miss, younger woman
Tuan	Sir, Mister
Saudara	Brother <i>Also used to address a man of similar age or status</i>
Saudari	Sister <i>Also used to address a woman of similar age or status</i>
Dia, Ia	He or she

### **Tip: More and more pronouns!**

Indonesian has a wide variety of pronouns owing to a long history and association with other languages and cultures such as Malay, Hindu, Chinese and wide array of native languages. Being familiar with the different pronouns is important, but you may always limit your use to ones you feel most comfortable with as long as you address people with the appropriate respect and politeness.

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Anda	You, your, yours <i>Formal, general purpose "you"</i>
Engkau	You, your, yours <i>Informal, less commonly used</i>
Kamu	You, yours, yours <i>Informal, commonly used</i>
Saya	I, me, mine <i>Formal</i>
Aku	I, me, mine <i>Informal, use with close friends and family</i>
Kalian	You (all) <i>Plural form of you, both formal and informal</i>
Mereka	They, them, their, theirs <i>Both formal and informal</i>
Kita	Inclusive we, us, our, and ours <i>Includes the person being spoken to</i>
Kami	Exclusive we, us, our, and ours <i>Excludes the person being spoken to</i>

 **Tip: Kita and Kami. Inclusive and Exclusive We.**

If you want to say "we" in Indonesian, you may need to stop and think exactly what you mean.

If you are speaking to someone and would like to include them in the subject, you would use **kita**. For example, We are going to the movies. The "we" used here would be **kita** because it includes everyone.

If you are talking to someone and would not like to include them in the subject, you would use **kami**. For example: "We (excluding you) are going to the movies, what are you doing?" Because the person you are talking to is not included in the group going to the movies, you would use **kami**.



## Introducing Yourself and Others

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

11 & 12

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Nama	Name
Kenal	To know someone To be acquainted with
Senang	Happy, content
Dengan	With
Juga	Also, too
Benar Betul	True, correct
Baik	Good, well
Sekali	Very
Saya senang berkenalan dengan Anda!	I am happy to be acquainted with you!

### **Tip: Two kinds of happy**

The Indonesian language has more than one word to express "Happy". *Senang* serves to express the feeling of happiness or contentment in the moment. *Bahagia* is used to describe ongoing happiness as a long-term aspect, or in other words, one who is happy by nature.

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Kepada	To or towards a person
Memperkenalkan	To introduce <i>Formal</i>
Kenalkan	To introduce <i>Informal</i>
Saya mau kenalkan kamu kepada dia.	I want to introduce you to him.
Mari	Let
Mari saya kenalkan Anda kepada ...	Let me introduce you to ...

 **Tip: Formal Language is Often Careful and Correct Language**

Just as in English, the language usage surrounding meeting people is often quite formal. Here, we are introduced to what may be called a “hyper-correct” form of Indonesian. It is not common in everyday speech, but it is important to recognize the important words and what they mean.

The word, *Memperkenalkan*, for instance, is based on the root word *kenal*, which simply means to know someone. Many Indonesian words have additional prefixes and suffixes attached to adjust their meaning. At this point, however, it is important to train your ear to recognize the root word. While it can take years to fully understand all of the subtle meanings for each form, you can immediately understand the meaning of what is being said by seeking out the root word.

## Small Numbers

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

13

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Nomor	Number
Nol	Zero
Satu	One
Dua	Two
Tiga	Three
Empat	Four
Lima	Five
Enam	Six
Tujuh	Seven
Delapan (Lapan)	Eight
Sembilan	Nine
Sepuluh (Puluh)	Ten
Belas	Suffix to form -teens <i>For example, thirteen or seventeen</i>

### **Tip: Numbers from 20 to 99**

To say **21**, you would say *dua puluh satu*, or “two tens and 1.” 99 is *sembilan puluh sembilan*.

### **Tip: Decimal and Thousands Separators**

Indonesia use periods as the thousands separator and commas as decimal separators. 1,234,567.89 (U.S, Australia, the U.K) 1.234.567,89 (Indonesia, Germany, the Netherlands, and much of Europe)

## Time and Dates

**Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:**

14 & 15

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Detik	Second
Menit	Minute
Jam	Hour
Jam berapa?	What time is it?
Jam enam pagi	Six a.m. in the morning
Jam tujuh malam	Seven p.m. in the evening
Lewat Lebih	Past / More Used to express minutes past the hour
Kurang	Used to express minutes to the hour

### **Tip: Quarter to and Quarter Past**

**Seperempat** (or *satu per empat*,  $1/4$ ) literally means *one per four*, or “one quarter”. It can be used to express quarter past or a quarter to the hour. For example:

***Jam enam kurang seperempat*** / *A quarter to six*

***Jam dua lewat seperempat*** / *A quarter past two*

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Januari	January
Februari	February
Maret	March
April	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Juli	July
Agustus	August
September	September

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Oktober	October
Nopember	November
Desember	December
Tanggal	Date
Bulan	Month <i>Literally: moon</i>
Tahun	Year

 **Tip: Date Format**

As in many other countries in the world, Indonesia uses the Day / Month / Year format to write dates. For example, January 20, 2012 is written as 20/1/2018 (day / month / year) and not 1/20/2008 (month / day / year)

## Expressing Love and Affection

**Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:**

16

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Saya suka kamu.	I like you.
Saya sayang kamu.	I love you. <i>Sayang means "to care for" or "is dear"</i>
Saya cinta kamu.	I love you. <i>Meaning a romantic way</i>
Benar-benar	Really, very
Sangat	Really, very
Bahagia	Happy <i>As in a long-term happiness</i>
Buah hati	Sweetheart
Kasih sayang	To [give] love / affection
Hari kasih sayang	Valentine's Day

 **Tip: Usage of Benar-benar, Sangat and Sekali**

*Benar-benar*, *sangat*, and *sekali* all mean very. *Benar-benar* and *sangat* are used before a verb or adjective. *Sekali* is used after a verb or adjective.

## Ordering Food and Drinks

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

17, 18 & 19

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Rumah	House
Rumah makan	Restaurant
Meja	Table
Untuk	For (the receiver of something)
Tolong	Please
Tolong meja untuk dua orang.	Table for two please.
Daftar makanan	Menu
Pesan	To order
Istimewa Spesial	Special
Yang	Which is, that is
Makanan apa yang istimewa?	What is the special? <i>Literally: Which of the food is special?</i>
Tolong	Please
Pedas	Spicy hot
Terlalu	Too
Tolong jangan terlalu pedas!	Please don't make it too hot (spicy)!
Sambal	Red chili sauce <i>Usually made with shrimp paste</i>
Selamat makan!	Bon appetit! <i>Literally: Happy eating!</i>

 **Tip: Some Common Drinks**

Tropical fruit shakes are very popular in Indonesia. Some common drinks include *es kelapa muda* (Young coconut water + coconut meat), *jus alpukat* (avocado shake), and *jus durian* (durian shake). You can find some tasty fruit drinks to help take the edge off of that spicy *sambal*.

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Ayam	Chicken
Ikan	Fish
Sapi	Beef
Babi	Pork
Bon	Bill
Boleh saya minta bon?	May I have the bill?
Bungkus	Wrap
Sisa makanan	Leftover food
Tolong bungkus sisa makanan ini.	Please wrap this leftover food.
Berapa	How much ... / How many ...
Berapa totalnya?	How much is the total?

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Putih	White
Air putih	Drinking water <i>Literally: White water</i>
Kopi	Coffee
Gula	Sugar
Teh	Tea
Manis	Sweet
Pahit	Bitter
Teh manis	Sweet tea
Teh pahit	Tea without sugar <i>Literally: bitter tea</i>
Air jeruk	Orange juice
Soda	Soda
Anggur	Wine <i>(Also: grape)</i>
Bir	Beer
Selamat minum!	Cheers! Bottoms Up!



## Days of the Week

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

20

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Hari	Day
Minggu	Week Sunday
Senin	Monday
Selasa	Tuesday
Rabu	Wednesday
Kamis	Thursday
Jumat	Friday
Sabtu	Saturday
Hari ini	Today <i>Literally: This day</i>
Kemarin	Yesterday
Besok	Tomorrow
Hari ini hari apa?	What day is today?

### **Tip: Hari**

Indonesians prefer to use ***hari*** followed by the day of the week. For example, they would say ***hari Minggu*** to mean Sunday.

# Big Numbers

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

21

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Ratus	Hundred
Satu ratus Seratus	One hundred
Ribu	Thousand
Satu ribu Seribu	One thousand
Juta	Million
Satu juta Sejuta	One million
Lima ribu dua ratus	Five thousand two hundred
Tujuh ratus lima puluh ribu	Seven hundred fifty thousand
Satu juta dua ratus ribu	One million two hundred thousand
Dua ribu delapan	Two thousand eight

## **Tip: Large Numbers Are Everywhere**

Because of the valuation of the Indonesian Rupiah, you will run across very large numbers on a regular basis. When you're spending 50,000 Rupiah on a lunch, you will certainly need to get used to using *ratus*, *ribu*, and even *juta* on a daily basis. It is a good idea to review practice and review lessons on numbers.

## Emergency Expressions

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

22 & 23

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Tolong	Please, help
Bantu	To help
Tolong bantu saya! Tolong tolong saya!	Please help me!
Panggil	To call
Polisi	Police
Ambulans	Ambulance
Tolong panggil polisi!	Please call the police!
Sekarang	Now
Panggil ambulans sekarang!	Call an ambulance now!
Ini darurat.	This is an emergency.
Sakit	Sick
Dokter	Doctor
Saya perlu dokter.	I need a doctor.

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Copet	Pickpocket
Ada	There is / there are
Tolong! Ada copet!	Help! There is a pickpocket!
Maling	Thief
Awas	Watch out
Hati-hati	Be careful
Ganggu	To disturb
Jangan ganggu saya!	Don't disturb me!
Pegang	To touch
Jangan pegang saya!	Don't touch me!

 **Tip: Awas!**

It is not uncommon for petty thieves and pickpockets to work around crowded areas and tourist attractions. You may see warning signs in these areas. If you do, don't try to pat your wallet or check your purse, the pickpockets may be watching near the sign to see which pocket that you touch!

# Shopping

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

24 & 25

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Ini apa?	What is this?
Harga	Price
Berapa harganya?	What is the price? How much is it?
Mahal	Expensive
Terlalu mahal	Too expensive
Murah	Cheap
Bisa harganya dikurangin? Bisa dikurangin?	Can the price be reduced? Can [the price] be reduced?
Tertarik	Interested
Saya tidak tertarik.	I am not interested.
Baik. Saya ambil.	Fine. I will take [it].

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Bayar	To pay
Uang	Money
Uang kembalian	Return change <i>The money back after buying something</i>
Kartu kredit	Credit card
Kartu debit	Debit card
Ada uang kembalian?	Is there some change?
Anda terima kartu kredit?	Do you accept credit card?
Punya Ada	To have

 **Tip: Cash and Other Linguistic Borrowings**

The proper term for cash in Indonesian is *uang tunai* or *uang kontan*. However, many Indonesians today use the English word *cash* on the daily basis. You will likely find many borrowed words like this when you go shopping.

## Past, Present and Future

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

26

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Belajar	To learn or to study
Pergi	To go
Sudah Telah	Already, past tense <i>Something that has happened in the past</i>
Akan	Will, future tense <i>Something that will happen in the future</i>
Sedang Tengah	Currently, present tense <i>Something that is currently happening</i>

 **Tip: Easy Tenses in Indonesian**

*Sudah* and *sedang* are more commonly heard than *telah* and *tengah*. It's important to be familiar with these words as well as you will likely hear them as well. Learning to express tense in Indonesian is simply a matter of learning a set of related terms. Fortunately, unlike many other languages, there are no complex verb conjugations to learn! To express past, present and future, just learn to use words like *sudah*, *sedang* and *akan*.

## Store Hours

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

27

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Buka	To open
Tutup	To close
Jam buka	Opening hour
Jam tutup	Closing hour
Toko	Shop, small store
Jam berapa Anda buka?	What time do you open?
Maaf, toko sudah tutup.	Sorry, the store is already closed.

### **Tips: Business Hours**

Depending on where you go, you should become familiar with the regular business hours in your area. In big cities, banks are usually open from 9:00AM - 4:00PM. Shopping malls are usually open from 10:00AM to 10:00PM. Restaurants are quite often open very late.

## Getting Lost and Directions

*Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:*

28 & 29

<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>English</i>
Saya tersesat.	I am lost.
Pakai	To use <i>Also, to wear</i>
Telepon	Telephone
Tinggal	To stay or to live someplace
Antar	To accompany or to escort someone
Warga negara	Citizen
Kedutaan	Embassy
Konsulat	Consulate
Boleh saya pakai telepon anda?	May I use your telephone?
Tolong antar saya ke rumah saya.	Please escort me to my house.

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Bagaimana	How
Belok	To turn
Kiri	Left
Kanan	Right
Jalan	To walk or travel in general
Terus	Continue on
Berhenti	To stop
Selama	For as long as [time]
Lalu	Then <i>As in a next step in a series of instructions</i>

 **Tip: Directions**

If you plan on traveling to Indonesia, learning how to understand and give directions can be some of the most valuable material you can study before a trip!

## Describing People

<b><i>Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:</i></b>
30 & 31

<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>English</b>
Adalah	<i>* Separates sentence subject from the predicate</i>
Wanita	Woman
Pria	Man
Rambut	Hair
Panjang	Long
Pendek	Short
Muda	Young
Tua	Old



\* **Adalah** is a simple word that has no real direct translation in English. Its purpose is effectively to separate the subject from the rest of the sentence. It sometimes takes on the role of the verb “to be” in some sentences, but its real purpose is to act as a connector. If we had **adalah** in English, it might be used like this:

My mother’s brother is my uncle.

In Indonesian, **adalah** would be used as a connector for the subject and take the place of “is”.

My mother’s brother **adalah** [is] my uncle.

Use and understanding of **adalah** comes with practice and over time. The best way to learn is to listen to and read Indonesian.

## Thoughts and Opinions

<b><i>Use with Learning Indonesian Free Lessons:</i></b>
32

<b><i>Indonesian</i></b>	<b><i>English</i></b>
Pikir	To think
Rasa	To feel (verb) A taste, flavor or smell (noun)
Tahu	To know
Percaya	To believe
Bahwa	That <i>As in: I believe that...</i>
Bagus	Good, fine
Lucu	Funny